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DATE MAILED: 04/28/2004

APPLICATION NO). F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/910,720	910,720 07/24/2001		James P. Hearn	8932-177	1799	
20582	7590	04/28/2004		EXAMINER		
JONES D			RAMANA, ANURADHA			
	na Aveue, N	N.W 20001-2113	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
WASHIN	GION, DC	20001-2113		3732	16	
					1.2	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

·	•	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
		09/910,720	HEARN ET AL.					
)	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
4		Anu Ramana	3732					
Period	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).								
Status								
1)[>	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 J	anuar <u>y 2004</u> .						
–	•	s action is non-final.						
,	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Dispos	ition of Claims							
5)[6)[≥ 7)[≥	Claim(s) <u>1-16, 27 and 29-87</u> is/are pending in 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-13,15-16,27,29-41,43-62,64-70 and Claim(s) 14,42,63 and 71 is/are objected to.</u> Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration. <u>d 72-87</u> is/are rejected.						
Applica	ation Papers							
,	The specification is objected to by the Examine							
10)[The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acc							
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the							
11)[Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the E							
Priority	/ under 35 U.S.C. § 119	,						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 								
2) No	ent(s) otice of References Cited (PTO-892) otice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) formation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) oper No(s)/Mail Date 2/5/04.	4) Interview Summar Paper No(s)/Mail I 5) Notice of Informat 6) Other:						

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 81 is objected to because of the following informalities. It appears that claim 81 should depend from claim 75 instead of claim 76 since claim 81 does not limit claim 76. Accordingly, claim 81 is deemed to depend from claim 75 for the purposes of examination. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Claims 1, 11, 15, 27, 29-36, 39-41, 43, 55-59, 65, 75 and 81-85, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Herrington et al. (US 6,379,363).

Herrington et al. disclose a cranial clamp having a smooth base or first clamping member 12, a head 30 disposed proximate first clamping member with a bore, a stem or "integral extension member" or "tube" 16 placed in the bore of head 30, a smooth cap or second clamping member 14 and an "integrally formed stop member" or "crimp" or "ridge" or "twisted portion" or "proximal flared portion" 34 which limits the movement of clamping member 14 on extension member 16 (Figures 1 and 21e, col. 4, lines 4-67 and col. 5, lines 5-31).

Regarding claims 1 and 75, the method by which an apparatus is made, "provided by mechanical deformation of the extension member" is not given any patentable weight in an apparatus claim (*In re Brown*, 459 F.2d 531, 535, 173 USPQ 685, 688 (CCPA 1972)).

Regarding claims 11, 30 and 59, Herrington et al. also disclose second clamping member as having radial cutouts 54 extending inwardly from an outer circumference of the clamping member 14 (Fig. 3, col. 4, lines 59-64 and col. 5, lines 5-17).

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Regarding claim 27, the first and second clamping members are "substantially smooth", i.e., they do not have "teeth-like" features.

Regarding claims 35, 57 and 83, opening 59 includes a countersink or an "enlarged opening" defined by the cutouts (Figures 1 and 3).

Regarding claims 40, 41 and 84, second clamping member 14 has a recessed area 38 proximate or "very near" circular opening 59 receiving stop 32 (Figure 1).

Claims 1-6, 8-9, 11, 15, 27, 29-34, 36, 39-41, 43, 45-56, 58-59, 65-67, 73-75, 77-82, and 85-87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lerch (US 5,800,436).

Lerch discloses a clamp having a first clamping member 21 with a substantially or "almost entirely" smooth concave inner surface, a second clamping member 22 with a substantially or "almost entirely" smooth concave inner surface and a shaft or "tube" or "integral extension member" 11 received in bore 211 of first clamping member 21; the extension member 11 having a head 111 to prevent the first clamping member 21 from sliding off the extension member (col. 1, lines 42-51, col. 2, lines 50-64 and Figure 1). Lerch further discloses a notch or "stop" or "proximal flared portion" or "crimp" 112c (col. 3, lines 34-43).

Regarding claims 1, 66, 74, 75 and 87, the method by which an apparatus is made, "provided by mechanical deformation of the extension member" is not given any patentable weight in an apparatus claim (*In re Brown*, 459 F.2d 531, 535, 173 USPQ 685, 688 (CCPA 1972)).

Regarding claim 40, Lerch discloses a recessed or concave area proximate or "surrounding" opening 221 (Figure 1).

Regarding claims 4, 11, 30, 45 and 59, Lerch discloses radial cutouts 226 (Figure 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 12-13, 16, 37-38, 44, 60-62, 64 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herrington et al.

Regarding claims 12, 37, 60 and 76, although Herrington et al. do not disclose that extension member 16 is a ribbon or a longitudinal member with a rectangular cross section, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute a ribbon for the extension member wherein so doing would amount to mere substitution of one functionally equivalent structure for another within the same art, namely a structure capable of being sheared off against a suitable surface, and the selection of any of these structures would work equally well in the claimed device.

Regarding claim 13, second clamping member 14 of Herrington et al. has a recessed area 38 surrounding opening 59 that receives stop 32 (Figure 1).

Regarding claims 16, 44 and 64, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided a fastener hole in second clamping member for securing the clamping member since it is well known in the art to utilize fasteners for the purpose of securing one member to another.

Claims 7, 10, 12-13, 16, 35, 37-38, 44, 57, 60-62, 64, 68-70, 72, 76, 83 and 84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lerch.

Regarding claim 7, Lerch discloses an enlarged portion or head 111 on the outside surface of first clamping member 21 to prevent member 21 from slipping off shaft 11. It is well known to provide an enlarged portion near the inner surface of a first clamping member to prevent movement of the first clamping member along a shaft, for e.g., Herrington et al. (Figure 1). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided an enlarged portion near the inner surface of a first clamping member, since it was known in the art to provide an enlarged portion near the inner surface of a first clamping member to prevent movement of the first clamping member along a shaft.

Regarding claims 10, 35, 57 and 83, Lerch discloses that shaft 11 is trimmed off with a tool of the type employed to fasten blind rivets. Thus, shaft 11 is deformed to plug opening 221 in second clamping member 22 in the manner of a countersink, i.e., the trimmed shaft is flush with the upper surface of the second clamping member.

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Regarding claims 12, 37, 60, 68 and 76, although Lerch does not disclose that extension member 16 is a ribbon or a longitudinal member with a rectangular cross section, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute a ribbon for the extension member wherein so doing would amount to mere substitution of one functionally equivalent structure for another within the same art, namely a structure capable of being sheared off against a suitable surface, and the selection of any of these structures would work equally well in the claimed device.

Regarding claims 16, 44, 64 and 72, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided a fastener hole in second clamping member for securing the clamping member since it is well known in the art to utilize fasteners for the purpose of securing one member to another.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments under "REMARKS" submitted in Paper No. 11, filed on January 30, 2004, with respect to independent claims 1, 11, 27 and 45, have been considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 2 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

With regard to claims 1 and 45, it is noted that the device of Herrington et al. appears to be substantially identical to the device claimed by Applicants, although produced by a different process, therefore the burden is upon the Applicants to come forward with evidence establishing an unobvious difference between the two. *In re Marosi*, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

With regard to claim 11, Herrington et al. disclose radial cutouts 60 "extending radially inwards from an outer circumference of the clamping member" (Fig. 3).

With regard to claim 27, Herrington et al. do not disclose any "teeth" on the clamping members and thus the clamping members are held to be "substantially smooth."

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Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 14, 42, 63 and 71 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anu Ramana whose telephone number is (703) 306-4035. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kevin Shaver can be reached at (703) 308-2582. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ARAnua Ma Ramara
April 19, 2004

EDUARDO C. ROBERT